THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIV., N°. 678. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of H. TUDOR DAVIES *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those persons having claims against it must present the same for settlement accompanied with proper vouchers on or before the 17th day of August next.

GEO. J. W. COWIE,
Attorney for the Executrix.
1au 179 Shanghai, 18th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of HOB ET BROTCHIE, *Deceased.*

ANY Parties having claims against the above Estate or debts to liquidate will please communicate *at once* with the undersigned, care of Messrs. BLAIN, TATE & CO.

WM. INGLIS, Junr.
1au 152 Shanghai 10th June, 1863.

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M's Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE"
is prepared to tow in Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers Orders left with the Captain on board or at Messrs. THOMAS HUNT & CO.'s will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Limited

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5*s.* per share on Application, and 15*s.* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorised Mr. C. KRAEMER to sign my name.

HENRY DRUCKER.
1au 167 Shanghai, July 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ BORNTRAEGER is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

THAUTMANN & Co.
tf 154 Shanghai, 10th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EMIL OPPERT is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration

OPPERT & Co.
tf 148 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,
Civil Engineers & Architects
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY MURRAY in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
5au 141 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of MR. BENJAMIN A. WARDELL and MR. ALBERT V. SHEARER in our Firm ceased on the first day of May, 1863.

HOWARD & Co
5au 142 Shanghai, 6th June 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. THAUTMANN & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co
Shanghai, 30th May 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. HARKORT & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of THAUTMANN & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

JOHANN FRIEDRICH HEINRICH THAUTMANN.
FREDERICK HOPKES BLOCK.
AUGUST WIETHASE.
6ju-1864 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR G SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of EJARD, SCHAUWECKER & CO.

EUGUNE EJARD & Co
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Merchant & Agent* at this port.

J. J. CLAUSEN.

葛勒生行 *Ko-Lei-Sang Hong.*

Office in the building of Messrs. Lodinge, Oelke & Co.
1au 143 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. CLEMENT LUCAS is authorized to sign our Firm in China *per procuration.*

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
28ao 135 Shanghai, 29th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ SCHONFELD has this day been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at Foochow.

OVERWEG & Co.
23au 133 Shanghai, 23rd May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. LEONARD MATTHEWS is authorized to sign my name per procuration, from this date.

H. EVANS.
8au 118 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our firm from this date.

MACKENZIE & CO.
1au 109 Shanghai, May 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of H. STUBBENDORFF & Co.

H. STUBBENDORFF.
tf 113 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.
Office Rue du Consulat, French concession, formerly occupied by the Spanish Consul.

佬泰洋行 (*Tuk-tae Yang Hong.*)

NOTICE.

MR LEONARD MATTHEWS is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

HY. EVANS & CO.
3au 111 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. A. RÖHL is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of KUNST, RÖHL & Co.

G. KUNST.
tf 112 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. THOMAS MONCRIFF was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the unersigned and Mr. FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE, under the firm or style of MONCRIFF, GROVE & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs. GEO. BARNET & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. GROVE in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H & J. JOHNSTON & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. GEO. BARNET & Co.

THOS. MONCRIEFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES C. HASSON in our Firm, ceased on the 24*th January*, 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. JOHN THORNE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER MACLEAN is this day admitted a Partner in our firm, which will in future be carried on under the style of MAITLAND MACLEAN & Co.

J. MAITLAND & Co.
tf 43 Shanghai, 2nd February, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future by Messrs. DALLAS, PEARSON & Co.

HAINES & DALLAS.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

WE have this day established ourselves as *Commission Agents & Auctioneers* under the style of DALLAS, PEARSON & Co.

WALTER PEARSON.
CHARLES H. DALLAS.
Yuh-Tze Hong,
tf 2 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will be carried on for the future under the Firm and Style of BYRNE & Co.

EDWARD BYRNE.
tf 22 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS FIGGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August inst.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent*, under the style of COWIE & Co

GEO J. W. COWIE.

高易行 *Kou-yih Hong.*

nearly opposite DR. BELL'S Residence, in Puchun Road
tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. ANGEL in our Firm has ceased.

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr HUGH ROSS INNES a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch at Shanghai, where Mr. INNES will conduct our business of *Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 125 Foochow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the Style and Firm of INNES & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 160 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of DAVIES, TOWNEND & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTH W HUDSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent and Public Silk Inspector* in this Port.

FRED. L. PATER.
tf 147 Chin-kiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. HUDSON.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 29th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MY Tea Inspection and Commission business at this port will from this date be carried on under the Firm of ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE & Co.
10de 155 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our Firm at the port of Chinkiang, and have authorized Mr. VINCENT PICKENPACK, to sign our firm there.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE.
10de 156 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Port of Newchwang, as a *Medical Practitioner.*

JOHN MACLAREN,
Surgeon, &c.
12de 150 1st March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Merchant and Commision Agent.*

G. SCHÖTTLER.
Yingtsze, (Newchwang,)
14ao 124 15th April, 1863.

NOTICE

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. D. OLYPHANT VAIL in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June 1863, and Mr. GEORGE W. TALBOT is this day admitted a partner.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 168 China. 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS TYERS is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 51 China, 21st February, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WM. S. SLOAN in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

Mr. FRANK B. FORBES and Mr. RICHARD S. DANA, are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

CIRCULAR.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of HANSARD & KEELE, as Printers and Publishers of the "*Japan Herald*," Auctioneers, and Bill-brokers, in Yokohoma, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

From and after this date ALBERT W. HANSARD assumes the sole responsibility of the liabilities of the said firm, and will collect all outstanding accounts due to it.

ALBERT W. HANSARD.
O. R. KEELE.
27jy 160 Yokohama, Japan, 4th June, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN JOHN SPENCE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at this Port from this date.

ASPINALL COHNS & Co.
tf 138 Yokohama, 25th May 1863.

NOTICE

THE Firm of O. H. BAKER & Co. at this port has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. EISLER will sign per procuration in liquidation.

O. H. BAKER & Co.
Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

THE business hitherto conducted by Messrs. O. H. BAKER & Co. at this port, will in future be carried on by us, under the Style of EISLER & Co.

JOHAN EISLER.
C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
22au 132 Yokohama, 25th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. GLOVER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

F. H. KNEVITT,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR.
NANKING ROAD (LATE PARK LANE.)
Tung-ho.
瑞和
Shanghai, July 11th, 1863.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

DAVIS, HUTCHINS & Co.
AUCTIONEERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MASONIC BUILDING,
Canton Road late *North Gate Street,*
德 *TAK-LOONG* 隆

Regular Sales days of General Merchandize, &c., &c., *Tuesdays* and *Fridays,* when not Mail days.
tf 52 Shanghai, 21st February, 1863.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

INSURANCES.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 160 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

所公險保

敢者本行現在鎮江作爲保險公所經理并代之人可保險火輪船拖帶小船等隻免受驚害如有火輪船等隻欲保險者照數償還如有人可保險之人可

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm in China.
OLYPHANT & Co.
2-w-n tf 180 China, July 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD TOMS is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 182 Shanghai, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Hankow and authorized Mr. R. BRANDSTED to sign the same per procuration.
BOURJAT RUDBNER & Co.
22nd 183 China, 14th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY GRACIE is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
JOHNSON & Co.
tf 184 Shanghai, 22nd July, 1863.

HANKOW.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms to the extent of Mex $45,000.
HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-63 185 Hankow, July 9th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Dock Company has directed the Undersigned to give Notice that any vessel or hulk lying within sixty fathoms of the entrance to either Dock, on a line drawn straight outwards into the river, and fifty fathoms on each side of such line, up and down the River, will be liable to be made fast to by vessels entering the Docks, and will be responsible for any damage, or collision caused by her position.
HAWKINS & Co.
o 186 *Shanghai, 21st July*, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock, and on Thursday at 6 o'clock P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England.....	May 26	Hankow.....	July 19
Hongkong.....	July 11	Nagasaki.....	July 4
Tientsin.....	July 18	Kanagawa.....	July 10

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. Apr. 1 | Received *vid* Marseilles
Shanghai .. Mar. 25 | May 21.

DIED,

On the 15th instant, at the Head Quarters of the 67th Regt., Shanghai; deeply and sincerely regretted, EMMA LYDIA, third daughter of W.N. Holton Esq., J. P., Westberry House, Co. Roscommon, Ireland; aged 16 years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
FOR THE WEEK.
Ending 14th July, 1863. Ending 24th July, 1863.

July.					
18,—	Max 86	Min. 73	Max. 91	Min. 78
19,—	" 86	" 79	" 86	" 78
20,—	" 89	" 83	" 86	" 78
21,—	" 89	" 81	" 87	" 78
22,—	" 89	" 83	" 87	" 79
23,—	" 89	" 82	" 85	" 77
24,—	" 90	" 80	" 81	" 70

OPIUM.

July.	Malwa		Patna	
	New Tls.	Old Tls.	New Tls.	Old Tls.
18,	520	.....	.. 470	.....
20,	520	.....	.. 460	.....
21,	520	.....	.. 460	.....
22,	520	.....	.. 460	.....
23,	520	.....	.. 465	.....
24,	....none	.....	.. none	.....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—July 24, *Oldenburnewell*, (Dut. sh), Dunch from Hongkong; 24, *Belmacarra*, (Br. bq.), Dunlop, from Sunderland; 24, *Governor General*, (Br. str.), Bell, from Hankow; 24, *Nanzing*, (Br. str.), Morrison, from Tientsin.

DEPARTED.—July 24, *Ayrshire Lass*, (Br. str.), McCallum, for Ningpo; 24, *Ark*, (Am. bq), Dobbin, for Chinkiang; 24, *Fire Dart*, (Am. str) Armstrong, for Hankow & Ports; 24, *Argus*, (Br. str), Day, for Ningpo; 24 *Orinoco*, (Ham. bq.). Kruth, for Taku; 24, *Gerard*, (Br. str.), Quirk, for Kanagawa; 24, *Pootung*, (Br. str.), Lally, for Ningpo; 24, *Prince of Wales*, (Br. schr.), Crabb, for Tientsin; 24, *Lilla*, (Am. sh.), Knowles, for Chefoo; 24, *Golden Fleece*, (Br. sh) Keys, for Newchwang; 24, *Foh-hien*, (Am. str), Johnson, for Hongkong & Ports; 24, *Whampoa*, (Br. str.), Milton, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per steam-ship *Granada*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Marshall, J. W. Detmerine, C. D. Mugford, W. S. Mayer, and Hewitt. Per str. *Nanzing*, from Tientsin, Mr. Lay.

DEPARTED.—Per steam-ship *Granada*, for Kanagawa, sir G. Stirling, Messrs. Bart, J. Beckley, Masson, F. Nissen, Sothern, and White. Per P. & O. steam-ship *Pekin*, for Hongkong, Mr and Mrs. Chamberlain, Col. Ransloff, T. F. Wade, Capt. Christian, R. Ellas, A. Holtz, and Capt. Robertson. Per *White Adder*, for London Mr. and Mrs. Craven Wilson and family.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, July 24th, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Land Office of this Consulate, will be open for the transaction of Business on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, from 2 to 4 P.M.

All persons having Deeds in this Office, are requested to call and take delivery of same before the 31st instant.
JOHN MARKHAM,
o *H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.*

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, July 24th, 1863.

H.E. the TAOTAI having communicated to the undersigned a complaint from the Farmers in the vicinity of the New Race Course that Cattle belonging to Foreigners are allowed to roam at large, thereby causing great damage to the crops, British subjects are hereby desired to confine their Cattle to their own property, and not allow them to be turned loose over the country.
JOHN MARKHAM,
o *H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.*

NOTIFICATION.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Shanghai, July 25th, 1863.

THE undersigned is desired by His Excellency the United States Minister to China, to make public the following despatches from the Chinese Chief Secretary of State.
GEO. F. SEWARD.
U. S. Consul.

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, herewith sends a communication.

It is well known that to bring arms and ammunition into this country is against the law, but foreigners of all nations do still continue to smuggle large quantities of them into the interior, and have repeatedly aided the insurgents by supplying them therewith. These proceedings, as every one knows, are in the highest degree injurious, and render it very desirable to carry the laws into effect.

I have accordingly memorialized the Throne to this effect, and have informed the several governor-generals and governors and commanders of the forces, so that they can station cruisers at all points along the Yangtsz' to keep watch, and seize every foreign vessel which may be found aiding the insurgents, and punish them. I have been honored with His Majesty's approval of these measures.

Orders have therefore been sent to station the steamers belonging to the Government at the ports along the coasts and on the Great River to watch and restrain; and I now also request Your Excellency to instruct all the American Consuls to fully inform the merchants of these arrangements. If any one be found smuggling arms or ammunition into any port of China, it should be known that I have given strict orders to the officers at each, naval and revenue, to seize whoever brings such articles, and confiscate both ship and cargo, according to the stipulations of the treaty.

I therefore now inform your Excellency of these proceedings that you can, without delay forward instructions to the proper officers.

To His Excellency
ANSON BURLINGAME,
U. S. Minister.
July 9, 1863.
(Tungchi, 2d year, 5 moon, 24th day.)

Prince Kung, chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, herewith sends a communication.

The Chinese Government having purchased some steamers for its navy, it has been represented to me by Mr. Lay, the Superintendent of the Customs, that as these vessels would cruise from port to port wherever they pleased, it would be desirable to let the style of the flags used by them be known at the ports; I have now the honor to inclose to your Excellency a copy of the flags which these naval vessels will hereafter employ.

To His Excellency
ANSON BURLINGAME,
U. S. Minister, &c.
July 9th, 863.
(Tungchi, 2nd year, 5th moon, 24th day.)

The Imperial Jack is three-cornered, yellow, with dragon.

The pennant is green, with yellow relief at base.

The Ensign is quadrangular, nearly square, green with yellow bars crossing diagonally, and the emblem of the dragon at intersection.

DANISH CONSULATE.
Shanghai, July 20th, 1863.

HAVING this day received from His Excellency Colonel RAASLOFF, His Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to China, the following Circular, I hereby notify the same for the information of Danish subjects.
J. WHITTALL,
H. D. M.'s Consul.

DANISH MISSION TO CHINA.
Shanghai, July 20th, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that a Treaty of Amity, commerce and navigation between Denmark and China, was signed at Tientsin on the 13th instant.

Among the rights secured by that Treaty to Danish subjects, is that of participating in the Trade on the Yangtsze under the Provisional Regulations now in force which I have accepted as binding for Danish subjects.

The Treaty however will not be in force and that right will consequently not belong to Danish subjects until it shall have been ratified by the two Sovereigns respectively, and the ratifications exchanged.

It gives me great pleasure, therefore, under these circumstances to be able to inform you that the Chinese Government has, at my request, and in a most friendly manner, consented to admit at once Danish two and three-masted vessels, (schooners, brigs, barques, and ships), as well as steamers, to trade on the Yangtsze under the Provisional Regulations as aforesaid, while lorchas, lorcha-bottoms converted by change of rigring into vessels resembling schooners, brigs, &c., Ningpo boats, &c., Chinese fashioned craft generally, and one-masted small craft will for the present be excluded although flying the Danish flag. These special restrictions will of course cease to apply as soon as the Treaty shall be in force, when the Danish flag will be in every respect treated like the flags of the other Treaty powers.

Be pleased to bring the above information to the knowledge of Captains of Danish ships and of Danish subjects in general.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.,
W. RAASLOFF.

To JAMES WHITTALL, Esq.,
His Danish Majesty's Consul, Shanghai.

THE London Mail of 10th June due in Hongkong on the 25th July, and here on the 30th. It was received last year on the 26th July, per *Reiver*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Wednesday the 5th proximo.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 25 JULY, 1863.

THE last intelligence from Japan, although partially satisfactory, by no means clears up the difficulties which hang around our policy with the country. The apology, long delayed and grudgingly given, though it was, seemed to set the doubtful question of our mutual relations at rest. Our demands on the Government comprised no more than this—the payment of a sum of money, and the offering of a suitable and ample apology. Both these conditions have now been complied with, and there only remains for settlement, the demand made upon the Prince of Satsuma. What then mean the attacks on the American steamer *Pembroke*, the French man of war *Kien-chung*, and the Dutch man of war *Medusa*? We are so deeply in the dark as to the alliances existing between the "Thrones and Imperial Powers" of Japan, that it is difficult—impossible—to decide whether any specific act be performed at the instigation, or in defiance of, the central government. But the penalty it has had to pay, and the humiliation to which it has been subjected, will, we should imagine, render the Japanese Government very careful in future to have its innocence of any evil design against its foreign allies clearly demonstrable.

It is important to notice that the attacks made on the three vessels mentioned above, can have arisen from no *special* feeling of hostility. Neither the American, French nor Dutch authorities have in any way made themselves obnoxious to the Japanese. The English alone were aggrieved in the Richardson case, and almost every injury which has hitherto been inflicted on foreigners by the Japanese has fallen on the English. But now an attempt is evidently made either on the part of the government, or of some prince or princes, almost, if not altogether, as powerful as the government, to expel all foreigners. The French, who have never had an opportunity of shewing resentment for any insult cast on them; the Americans whose reluctance to engage in foreign wars renders them careful neither to give just ground of offence, nor to take offence except when grossly provoked; the Dutch, whose connection with Japan dates farther back than that of any other nation now in intimate relation with it, —all are alike practically notified that the Japanese, or powerful parties in Japan, no longer desire to remain on terms of friendly intercourse with them. The determination is evident. Foreigners are to be expelled. Some of our readers may recollect a proclamation issued some six months ago by the Mikado, and translated by a contributor to the *Shanghai Commercial Record* of February 21st.

"For a long time, the plan of expelling the barbarians has been thought upon by Us, and although it has been put off up to the present time, the Imperial Will cannot change. Whilst in the department of the Tycoon changes have been gradually made in every way, in the carrying out of a new system, We have remarked the respect entertained for our will. But if now the sure expulsion of the barbarians does not take place, the hearts of the people will not be united. This causes great sorrow to the Imperial bosom. Let the Tycoon do all in his power to ensure the expulsion of the barbarians; and orders must speedily be given to all the Daimios. Moreover, it is the duty of the Commander-in-Chief of the army (the Taycoon or Shōo-ngun) to carry out the steps of the scheme. Quickly and with haste complete the whole resolve; make certain what has been deliberated upon for the state up to the present; and determine on the precise time when communications with the ugly barbarians shall cease. You will present a report to Us on this matter."

This translation was made by a gentleman whose acquaintance with the language is very considerable, and who is in a position in which the most reliable information is easily obtainable. Nothing can more clearly show the absolute determination which existed then, and no doubt exists now, to expel all foreigners irrespective of nationality. But the days even of Dutch forbearance are long gone bye; no longer can the Japanese presume to order a western state voluntarily to disgrace itself, or to act in contravention of all principles of national honor and morality. The fact is significant, that a vessel of war belonging to the same nation which two hundred and twenty eight years ago barbarously "bombarded thirty seven thousand Christians who were cooped up within the walls of Simabarra," should now be the first to fire a shot in defence of the national honor which was then despised and trampled under foot. But such is the fact. The attack made on the *Pembroke* was necessarily unresented at the time. We are not informed whether the *Kienchung* fired a shot, but as soon as the *Medusa*, which went up prepared for an engagement, was attacked, she promptly responded, silenced the forts and sank the brig which engaged her. The Japanese will do well to take this additional hint that no foreign nation, no matter how servile in days gone by, will now tamely stand the exercise of Oriental arrogance and exclusiveness.

It is hardly to be believed that the Government itself can have had a hand in this last outrage. Still smarting from pecuniary loss to which it had been subjected, and its dignity wounded by reiterated demands for an apology, it was by no means likely to countenance any act which was certain to bring on an additional complication. The Japanese in Yokohama profess to be ignorant whether the prince of Cho-sew acted upon his own responsibility, or under orders from the Mikado; but little dependance can be placed on their protestations of ignorance. It appears to us however to be perfectly manifest that an act evidently fraught with results so serious, could never have been contemplated by the Court of the Mikado. Every day, nevertheless, we are learning that the principles of western policy are worse than useless when applied as a clue to the labyrinth in which eastern nations conceal their designs. The rule of contraries which is often referred to as governing social and domestic life in the East, as opposed to the West, seems also to obtain in political life. The most elaborate education, in western courts is insufficient to prepare a diplomatist for the exercise of his functions in the east, unless he be gifted with the power of assimilating his mind to new modes of thought, and of following out a train of reasoning, not according to Aristotle or Bacon, but in the same man ner as it would be pursued by an Oriental statesman. Then, and then only, having premisses given, will he be prepared for the conclusion—unphilosophical probably, but at the same time, the only one practically useful.

SOMEWHAT late, we have received the Customs Return of the Import and Export trade at the Port of Ningpo from the 4th June to the 31st December 1862—the half year succeeding the rebel occupation of the city. Ningpo was captured by the rebel chiefs Wung and Fan on the 6th December 1860, and retaken by Capt. Dew on the 11th May in the following year. For this period, of course, there is no Return published, so we are unable to ascertain the total traffic during the past year; but a comparison of the present Return with that for the corresponding half of 1861—the six months preceding the arrival of the Taepings—presents a lamentable picture of the evil influence their presence exercised on trade. Glancing first at the two most important articles of export, tea and silk; we find the export of the former, during the half year ended December 1862, amounted only to 5,177 peculs of green, and 9,370 peculs of leaf, against 49,803 peculs of green, and 2,375 of black, during the same period of 1861,—a falling off of 37,511 peculs, about 5,000,000 lbs., or nearly 70 per cent. The Returns of silk during the same period shew a still more serious falling off, only 1,873 bales were exported during the six months in 1862, against 8,493 bales during the same period in 1861—a decrease of 6,620 bales, or more than 80 per cent. In Imports an equally serious falling off is noticeable, in some of the most important articles of foreign trade. Grey Shirtings fell from 112,401 pieces in 1861, to 30,990 pieces in 1862; T-Cloths from 23,806 pieces to 5,298, and Tin from 5,316 peculs to 2,712. Opium fell from 1,514 peculs to 1,304; nearly 250 chests. The only increase worthy of note, is in the export of raw cotton, which rose from 5,848 peculs in the half year ended December 1861, to 19,048 peculs in the same period of 1862. There is an increase also, in the export of copper cash, from 5,075,000 in 1861 to 214,460,000 in 1862. It is difficult to account for this extraordinary increase, unless it be by the supposition that large quantity was recovered in the shape of *loot*, in the several cities retaken from the rebels, and not being required for circulation, in consequence of the decrease in trade and population, was shipped to some more prosperous and populous district. To pass to the totals. The value of merchandise imported into Ningpo during the latter half of 1862 was $3,228,184, against Tls. 3,034,124 during the same period of 1861, a falling off of more than 20 per cent. The decrease in exports is still more noticeable; $2,023,914 worth of goods only left Ningpo from June to December 1862, against Tls. 5,934,987, during the same period in 1861. It is singular that, notwithstanding this falling off in the amount of merchandise exported and imported, shipping should have largely increased. The registered tonnage inwards during the latter half of 1862 was 82,670, against only 59,438 during the corresponding period of the previous year; the registered outwards tonnage also rose from 62,067 to 78,093. Notwithstanding the general increase, however, there is a serious falling off in British shipping; in consequence, we presume, of the number of Hamburg and Danish ships which absorb the coasting trade. American tonnage has advanced, but the principal source of increase lies in the Ningpo boats sailing under British and other foreign flags.

Unless it were possible to conduct every foreigner individually through the districts over which the rebels have passed, it would be difficult to produce more positive proof of the evil results their presence involves, than is afforded by these statistics. Previously to its capture by the Taepings, Ningpo was probably, so far as regarded Chinese population and Chinese trade, second only to Canton as a coast port, and the province of Che-keang was one the richest and most productive in the empire. The Taepings held it during the short space of six months, and the following half year's trade shows a falling off of 70 and 80 per cent respectively in the staple exports of tea and silk; and of more than 20 per cent on the total value of imports and 70 per cent on exports. It may be possible to argue that a portion of the green teas which, previously to the occupation of the country by the rebels, were exported from Ningpo, now find their way to Fuchow, but the same argument cannot be adduced in regard to silk. Failing Ningpo, Shanghai is the only outlet for this description of produce, and we have already shewn, in our issue of the 21st March last, that there has been a falling off at this port likewise, of 18,000 bales, on the aggregate exported during the past three years. During the half year which has just expired, however, the terror of the rebels has been wearing off; the country has been gradually brought again under cultivation, and the streets of Ningpo have begun to resume their former appearance of busy trade and teeming population. The country to the south of the Tsien-tang has been cleared of their presence, and it may fairly be hoped that the close of the next cold season will find them expelled from the province.

A VOICE FROM NANKING.

No matter how tender your heart may be—no matter how you may sympathize with the griefs of suffering mankind, no matter how you may pity the sorrows of a noble race oppressed by fiends in human shape, even your kind heart will hardly be able to realize the intense sorrow with which I and some others turned our backs upon Soochow. But I must explain myself—I must force myself to recapitulate the reasons which prompted our departure. You are well aware of the result of the disastrous affair at Quinsan, where Gordon (with the demons whom, alas, all-powerful England trains to combat with the Kingdom of Great Peace) drove out our brave soldiers, and by force of superior arms, and superior strategic education compelled us to sustain an ignominious defeat. Afterward not content with ravaging the country round, and arresting all the unfortunates that came in his way, he made several raids into the immediate vicinity of Soochow. Here I must pause to refer to the atrocities committed by the trained Imps who dare to call themselves the *Chang-shên-chün* (Ever conquering Army). Far be it from me to assert that Gordon was privy to the massacres committed. Well as we are accustomed to the ruffianly conduct of many of the low scoundrels who disgrace the name of Englishman, and whom we know to be capable of any atrocity, we do not imagine that the great *leader* of the army would ever consent to the perpetration of murders so horrible. Yet never did the plains of China blush with blood more unrighteously spilled than on the day succeeding the capture of Quinsan, when the disorganised Hua contingent satiated itself with outrage. No, not even in the ancient days when the men of Han fought valiantly with Mongol and with Manchu, not even in the sanguinary but glorious days of Chu, did undisciplined and semibarbarous troops equal the atrocities of the English-drilled army. I have heard that Gordon grieved bitterly over the cruelties which he could not prevent, and that his heart burned when he thought that in your happy and prosperous country beyond the Western Ocean, these horrors would be ascribed to him. It may gratify him to think that even amongst those who would willingly be his friends, but are forced to be his enemies, he does not receive

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the blame of the events he could not control. I have spent so much room already in speaking of Gordon that I may as well say a few words more. Would to Heaven, that some unworthy adventurer would take command, some one that could be slain without regret, and, if necessary, slaughtered without mercy. Often have I seen the deadly musket struck from the hand of a dastardly Englishman (tempted by love of loot to join our ranks) when he attempted from his place of safety to kill Gordon, who ever rashly exposed himself. This has been the act of a chief, yea of the Shield King himself—how then can we be accused of blind hatred even to our enemies? Could we but look forward to the day when the learned foreigners would do as much for us as they have done for the degraded and degenerate Manchus, we would retire to the mountain fastnesses of Szuchuan and Kuang-hsi, confident that whenever foreign aid and Education should be extended to us we would sweep the dastard Manchus from the throne, and establish the descendant of Chu in the seat of his fathers. I must not now wait to explain to you, the eagerness with which we would receive your Western improvements. Your myriad li speaking trumpet, and your fire-vomiting carriages would in a very short time traverse the entire country. The Gold and the Silver, and the Coal (which to you Englishmen is as gold) would be properly worked. Our Rhubarb, Gin-seng, and Ginger would be poured out at your feet, and both you and we would abundantly taste the blessings of union. But alas, alas, such hopes are vain. The aspect of affairs at present denies to us any expectation of so happy a termination to our misfortunes.

I must a thousand times implore your forgiveness for having thus wandered from the subject with which I commenced. I fear me that my misfortunes and those of my country and race, have rendered me unfit to write a connected narrative or statement. But whoever may chance to read this communication of mine to you, my elder brother, will also read this my explanation, and his kind heart, far from blaming me, will look on me as one one whom grief hath crazed.

I almost forget where I left off. Should I leave a gap in my narrative I will throw myself on your indulgence, and on that of your readers.

After the siege and subsequent destruction of Quinsan, those of the refugees who escaped the shot and shell which were poured into the city, and who subsequently contrived to pass along the road from the West gate, took shelter in Soochow. Soon however, they found that the walls of the city were but little protection. In the dead of night, the Warders, whom the fatigues of the day had rendered drowsy, were suddenly waked up by a voice like the shouting of ten thousand demons. The whole city became immediately in an uproar. Men, women and children crowded the walls, and then a fearful sight met their view. On the surface of the water, not one hundred chang from the wall, reposed a monster more horrible than any with which the imagination of our priesthood has peopled the lowest hell. As it lay there, apparently coiled up in readiness to spring to the walls, and complete our destruction, the feeling became universal that we were deserted by Heaven, and that Hell stood yawning to receive us. The monster emitted a lurid glare from the surface of his body, yet the light was so wavering and uncertain that we could not distinguish his shape with accuracy. Surrounded by thick darkness, for the night was cloudy, and neither moon nor stars shone upon us, the fearful appearance of his countenance could be imagined from the terror which his eyes alone inspired. One red and the other blue, they seemed to blaze with fury, and illuminated the water for some distance round with their baleful light. Again was heard the fearful scream or yell (I know not how to describe it), accompanied by a crash that seemed to rend heaven. Then roaring through the air above us, came an iron bolt, larger than any of the huge stones lying piled up in the embrasures to repel the attack of besiegers. This bolt struck the corner of a tower where formerly our treasure was deposited, and brought it down toppling on the crowds assembled below. Another and another followed in quick succession, but fortunately with no such disastrous effect. Shortly afterwards, with a scream more horrible and more unearthly than any we had yet heard, the monster slowly turned and left us. Some of the foreigners who are amongst us asserted that this monster was no other than an English Fire Wheel Ship, but their fright was so great and so evident, that we did not and do not believe them. Moreover, the refugees from Quinsan informed us that a Foreign "Steamer" had been visible in the river from the walls of that city, but that in no way did it resemble the monster which threatened us at Soochow. The steamer emitted no light, neither had it eyes, nor could any part of it have been mistaken for eyes. Then, again, the steamer possessed no voice. The only noise heard from it was the faint clash of the iron work inside which doubtless sets the entire ship in motion. It will not therefore be wondered at that these unprincipled foreigners, who must have had some private object to serve, met with the disbelief they deserved.

Again and again this terrible being visited us, until at length, after death and desolation had spread through the city, it was determined in a solemn council of the Wangs that the women and children, with such men as were too old or too feeble for the pursuits of war, should be removed to Nanking. This expedition was confided to my charge. It was necessary to take a guard, yet did I take a really sufficient number there would not have been enough left to protect Soochow. Therefore I must confess that it was with considerable apprehension, I started on my journey. By the time I got half way to Nanking, a new difficulty presented itself. At Tan-yang I expected to meet friends. What then was my horror to hear from the scouts whom I had thought it hardly necessary to send out in advance, that the Imps were in possession of the place? Fortunately we had provisions enough. Two or three villagers who were captured were bribed to conduct us through the country, and after a long and wearying march we arrived at Nanking. Our friends received us with open arms, expecting that we were about to report a victory. But when our fearful story was poured into the eager ears of the chiefs, although their welcome was not less sincere, they mingled their tears with ours, instead of uniting with us in congratulations. That evening the sacred cock was slain, and those ceremonies which bind together the brethern of the *Tien-ti-huei* were again performed. These dread rites must not be revealed, suffice it to say that each of us derived new strength to meet our coming dangers from the conviction that with us at least Union was our strength.

How can I describe the state of things in Nanking? Penury, Disease, Famine, Vice of all kinds, reign. The troops are demoralised, and openly declare that their allegiance to the younger Son of the Father is broken by the misfortunes which have of late followed his arms. In the poorer districts of the city, human flesh it is said is exposed for sale in the shambles, and even little innocent children have been sacrificed to satisfy the unconquerable hunger of their parents. Should we be unable to drive back the enemy within the next few weeks, the Empire of Peace must come to an end, and all hope of reinstating the glorious Ming line, be abandoned. But never while the sun shines on the brethern of the mystic tie, never so long as they breathe the vital air, shall the Heavenly Kingdom perish. Rather would we rush to the forefront of the battle, and engage men or demons, far rather would we perish unknown, and without any of the glory which encircles the man who dies for his principles, than survive the fortunes of our race, and stand the relics of a struggle which destroyed our country.

Yet, even now, standing as I and the other chiefs of this movement do, on the brink of ruin, a prophetic spirit seems to inspire me, and with the confidence of truth, I declare that this Rebellion will be crushed and not destroyed. If a Government adapted to the growing requirements of the country and the ever progressive state of civilisation in the world, be established on a firm basis in China then the dire effects of Revolt may be prevented. But so long as corruption and bribery influence the courts of law, and spread their ramifications over the political and social life of the Empire, the injustice of the mandarins, and the venality of their officers will prevent China from ever advancing one step forward, and will leave in every province little nests of disaffection which will ultimately spread over the land, and again flood China with the blood of her bravest and best.

Native Account of the Destruction of the Rebel Fortifications, by Imperial Troops at Nanking.

The following document was sent to us for translation by a gentleman in this settlement. Our readers will perceive that the information contained in it, bears out the statement published in the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* of the 6th inst. At the same time the truth it contains is evidently but as a grain of wheat to a bushel of chaff. The presence of Sancolinsin with his Mongolian army seems doubtful, while the assertion that Gordon's force took part in the action is evidently nothing but a barefaced falsehood. So with the English men-of-war continually firing into the city, &c, &c. Nevertheless it is interesting as a specimen of the Chinese manner of publishing news, and as such we give it a place in our columns.

Since the opening of the second year of the Emperor whose style is Têng-chi, the long haired Insurgents have been faint and dispirited. (How much more so must they have become when) a few days ago the Prince Seng-ko-lin-hsin arrived, having hastened direct...from Peking with ten myriads (one hundred thousand) Mongolian soldiers. As soon as he arrived he joined with H.E. Tseng, the Commander in Chief, and attacked the fortifications of Nanking with all the force he could muster, aided by Ward's force (!). Each soldier was indeed inspired with a noble ardour.

In Shang-chiang (An-huei) there is now perfect tranquility, the entire neighbourhood being free from the presence of Rebels. Nanking moreover is perfectly surrounded. Indeed each of the thirteen gates of Nanking is invested. Outside the Shui-hsi-men there are likewise steamers manned by foreign soldiers, while outside the Tsu pao mên (South Gate) there are very many native men of war, which continue battering away, during day and night. The Rebels possess telescopes which enable them to see the Foreigners distinctly, and the red eyebrows and green eyes of the latter must inspire the enemy with dread. It is now quite impossible for the Rebels to escape from the city—they are most effectually shut in. The Foreigners, on their part, desire to show no favor, they fire continually into Nanking, the balls "falling like rain." Outside the Tsu pao mên, (and in its immediate vicinity) there is a tower known as the Yü hua tower. Here we have established a camp. Again, outside the Chao-yang mên (East Gate) there stands a lofty rock, called the Tzu king shan, upon which heavy guns have been placed, and whence we keep up a continual and most destructive fire. There is not a spot within the walls safe from our cannon. The consequence of all this is that the Insurgents have now no further faith in Heaven, and indeed if the present state of things should continue for another year, there will not be a single Rebel left. It is the Emperor's determination to follow up these successes, therefore heaven-inspired men are sent to conduct the operations. The commanders are men of the greatest skill. The Rebels, therefore, think seriously of giving in, and of evacuating the city, tendering their allegiance (to the Prince). Of those who have endeavored furtively to escape from the city, and who have been captured by our troops, the young rebels, that is those with hair short, though unshaven, are let go, while old, long haired offenders are brought up for examination and ripped open as a warning.

An Imperial post has been established at Tan-yang, (half way between Soochow and Nanking, on the direct road); there can therefore be no communication kept up between these places. The supply of provisions is cut off, and human flesh is now offered for sale in the shambles. Children are frequently eaten to satisfy the cravings of their parents. Disease of course rages, and has already rendered vast numbers incapable of performing their military duties. In a word—the Rebels are now disgusted with themselves.

In a few days Nanking will be ours.

Let the Hills and Rivers universally and for endless generations acknowledge the might of the Ching Rule.

(Translation.)

Letters from Lord Elgin to Mr. Layard, relative to the Customs Confiscation,

(Dated Alexandria, Feby., 1862.)

Sir,—Your despatch of the 28th ultimo reached me at the moment of my departure from London for India, a circumstance which I greatly regret, because its its inclosures refer to topics, some of which, at least, I cannot undertake to discuss without referring to documents which are not now within my reach; more especially I should have wished, before offering an opinion on the points raised by the Chamber of commerce at Shanghae, to have seen the earlier part of its correspondence with Mr. Bruce, which is alluded to in the communication of which you have transmitted to me the copy.

My reply must, therefore, I fear, be necessarily incomplete; but I shall take the liberty of submitting some observations on the general scope and purpose of the commercial part of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, which may, perhaps, assist Earl Russell in coming to a decision on the questions which are at issue between Mr. Bruce and the Chamber.

Before I proceeded to China in 1857, the Earl of Clarendon repeatedly and urgently impressed upon me the importance of taking steps, in any new commercial arrangements which I might effect with the Chinese Government, to relieve Her Majesty's Government and its agents from all responsibility for the collection of the Chinese revenue. A certain amount of responsibility in this matter had been thrown upon them by the Treaty of Nanking, in a clause of which I do not now recollect the precise terms. Sir H. Pottinger was no doubt induced to insert this clause by his knowledge of the difficulty which the Chinese Government would experience in obtaining payment of duties from foreigners after the trade should have been thrown open, and by the desire to make it manifest that we respected its treaty rights, and discountenanced all attempts on the part of Her Majesty's subjects to deprive it of its dues, whether by fraud or violence. If the trade with China had been carried on by British subjects exclusively, the clause in the Treaty of Nanking might possibly have worked well. But when other nations came into the field, British traders complained that their Consuls did not exercise over the proceedings of the subjects and citizens of their respective nations, a surveillance in the interest of the Chinese Government similar to that which those of Her Majesty decided it their duty to exert over British subjects. They contended that they were thus placed in a position of disadvantage, as compared with other foreigners engaged like themselves in commerce with China. The matter was referred to the Secretary of State, who thus placed in a very painful dilemma, the letter of the Treaty pointing one way, and its spirit another. At last, if I rightly recollect, it was decided that as it was the clear intention of the Treaty that British subjects should be placed on the footing of the most favored nation, Her Majesty's Consul should not be required to impose restrictions on them from which the traders of other nations were in practice relieved. In point of fact, from that time British Consuls ceased to give the Chinese Government any aid in the collection of its revenue, except what was afforded by their retaining in their custody the papers of each British merchant-ship arriving at an open port, until the Custom-house authorities had issued the "grand chop," declaring that the dues upon it had been paid.

Lord Clarendon called my attention, with the same view, to what was called the Foreign Inspectorate established at Shanghae. This institution had been set up chiefly through the influence of Mr. Alcock, for the purpose of arresting a system of irregularity and fraud in the collection of duties at that port, which was introducing confusion into all business transactions there, and converting the payment of duties into a gambling speculation, in which the violent and unscrupulous carried off all the prizes. It was agreed that the Consuls of the three Treaty Powers, Great Britain, France, and United States, should each recommend an officer to the Chinese authorities, and these officers, under the title of Comissioners, should help them to levy, systematically and equally, the duties payable by foreigners. So far as regarded the attainment of the proposed object, nothing could have been more satisfactory than the working of this institution. The abuses previously complained of had been effectually checked. Some persons, indeed, argued that it was injurious to Shanghae that duties of Customs sho ld be levied in full at that port, when they were notoriously, to a great extent, evaded or compromised at others. A *prima facie* answer to this allegation was supplied by the fact that the trade at Shanghae increased more rapidly than that of any other port; and the more I examined into the matter, the more satisfied I became that, where duties are as moderate as they are in China, smuggling is a great moral evil, qualified by very little of commercial advantage, and that the general interests of trade do not suffer by their being regularly levied, although a looser system may sometimes swell the gains of individuals. Lord Clarendon was not opposed to the employment of Englishmen to aid the Chinese in the collection of their Customs duties, but he objected to any interference on the part of Her Majesty's Consuls in the appointment of such persons, on the ground that some responsibility for their acts and conduct might thereby be entailed on Her Majesty's Government.

In pursuance of these instructions, accordingly, when I negotiated the Treaty of Tien-tsin, I omitted the clause of the Nankin Treaty which required Her Majesty's Consuls to aid in the collection of the Chinese revenue, leaving it to the Chinese Government to levy duties within the limits traced by their Treaty engagements, such measures as they might deem necessary to that end, and to select such agents, British or other, as they may see fit to employ; and further, with a view of meeting the objections raised on the part of British residents in Shanghae, I added the proviso, that whatever system of collection was adopted, it should, in so far as practicable, be made uniform at all the other open ports.

I was in constant communication with many of the most influential British merchants in China before the terms of the Treaty of Tientsin and of the Tariff appended to it were finally arranged, and had reason to believe that, on the whole, they were satisfactory to the mercantile body. The stipulation that an uniform system of collection was to be gradually introduced at the several open ports, and the omission of the clause requiring Her Majesty's Consuls to exercise over Her Majesty's subjects a control in Custom-house matters, from which the subjects of other Treaty Powers were exempt, coupled with the large reductions in the Tariff rates of duty, and the opening up of the whole seaboard of China and of the banks of the most important navigable rivers to trade, were held to be advantages of no mean order. To the best of my recollection it never was suggested to me that I should use the power I possessed to compel the Chinese Government to divest itself of its power of enacting regulations for the protection of its revenue, and of imposing penalties for the breach of such regulations. Had such a suggestion been made, I should have been obliged to disregard it, because I could not have acted upon it without contravening one of the most essential principles of the policy prescribed to me by Lord Clarendon.

When I returned to China in 1860, however, I found that a great change had taken place. All the old animosity against the foreign Inspectorate, or rather against the employment of foreigners in the collection of the Chinese Customs (for the Inspectorate in the original sense of the term had ceased to exist), had been revived by hinting that, under their advice, the Chinese Government might abuse the

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Hongkong.—Messrs. SMITH KENNEDY & Co.

Melbourne.—Messrs. DE PASS, BROTHERS & Co.

Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. DE PASS, CLENCE & Co.

With reference to the above, the Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

(Signed) DOW & Co.

Agents for the Company.

26de 53 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

Established in 1710.

Managers:

WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.,

Chairman & Treasurer

CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,

Deputy Chairman

The Right Hon. W. M. BARESFORD, M.P.

The Hon. P. PENDRELL BOUVERIE.

HARRY CHESTER, Esq.

SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.

HARCES CURRIE, Esq., M.P.

JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.

RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.

WILLIAM FRASER, Esq.

Capt. H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.

JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.

FELIX I. DRUCE, Esq.

H. F. SIR W LETTERS, Esq.

HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.

GEORGE WEARDE NORMAN, Esq.

BRICE PEARSE, Esq.

CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.

LAMBERT POLE, Esq.

CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.

HENRY RICE, Esq., M.P.

JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.

HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.

C. G. ORDE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.

1f 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at Ningbo for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.

1f Ningbo, 17th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks upon the customary conditions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia.

ADRIAN & Co.

1f 92 Nagasaki, December, 1862

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorized to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

1f Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuinlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

1f Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured at each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Secretaries.

1f Shanghai November 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $20,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

19nd-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,763 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

1f Shanghai, 5th February, 1862.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

1f Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for 3 months, and* ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

1f Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £6,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

1f Yokohama, 24th October 1861

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, used strictly as such, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum,* and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

1f Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under;

1, On Buildings or on their contents.

2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents in Shanghai.

1f Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurances on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Ports are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods, stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

1f Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionary, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers *should be careful to obtain the genuine articles* as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following:—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystallized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies. Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Potted Pheasant, Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Pasté, Yorkshire Pork Pasté. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickle Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPS' & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROU of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling there are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safeguard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen.

18no-63 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.

Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

1f Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.

Martin's ANTLITICAL READER, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.

Culbertson's China or DARKNESS IN THE FLOWERY LAND, ...$1.00.

Herniss's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, ...$3.00.

Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5 00.

27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office, SHANGHAI.

CHINESE CLASSICS with Prolegomena, Indices, &c. 2 vols.	$13 00
EASY LESSONS in MANDARIN,..	2 00
William's MAPS OF CHINA, $1 and	2 00
William's TONIC DICTIONARY...	7 00
William's MIDDLE KINGDOM,...	5 00
CHINESE MISCELLANY on Silk Manufacture and Growth of Mulberry,	1.00
CHINESE & ENGLISH MEDICAL VOCABULARY,	0 30
CHINESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH & PORTUGUESE, BIBLES TESTAMENTS, &c.	

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

Desirable Investments in Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

Lot 1—A spacious well built Dwelling House, with Godown below, out offices, &c.; and

2½ *mow* of ground situated on the West side of the West Concession Road, and available for *Citizens of all Nationalities.*

Occupation to be had on or before 1st October next.

Lot 2—4 *Mow* of Ground, well raised, on the same road.

Lot 3—10 *Mow* of Ground one mile North of the British Concession, having 100 feet frontage to the Yang-tsze and well adapted for Bungalows, or Coal sheds, &c., the depth of Water enabling steamers to lie alongside.

For further particulars apply to

WHEELOCK & Co.

31jy 171 Shanghai, 30th June, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A Back Lot in British Concession at Kiukiang.

Apply to

RICHD. R. TYERS.

1f 117 Shanghai, 4th May 1863.

Astor House Hotel.

FOR SALE.

THE Good-will, business, Stock-in-trade, Furniture, &c., as it now stands, of the above well known Hotel. This establishment is well fitted up, to carry on business in first class style; as it has been newly furnished, and a spacious Billiard Room opened and done up in the best English manner, with Tables and all Appurtenances, made by Thurston & Co., London.

The accommodation for visitors is large and commodious, with Stables, Out houses, Coach-houses, &c., and ample ground for additional buildings, if required.

The business of the Hotel is good; and the only reason the proprietor wishes to dispose of it, is in consequence of ill health, which necessitates his departure from Shanghai.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. W. SMITH,

Proprietor.

1f 155 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES:

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westly Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Deane's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.

29wks 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI PILOT ASSOCIATION.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SHIP MASTERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE Association's Schooners *Garland* and *Mine*, Cruize off, and between Gutzlaff and the Amherst Rocks, bearing S.S.W. and N.N.E. from each other.

The above schooners always to be found at the aforesaid bearings where Pilots can be obtained by Day or Night—except when all are on board of vessels, said Pilot Boats, go to anchor at *the Light Ship.*

Pilots for transporting Ships in harbour, or taking them to the sea, canal ways be obtained by applying at their Office opposite Messrs. DRAKE & Co.'s Godowns, next door to Messrs. BUTLER & Co.'s shipping Office, Hong-que.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,

Superintendent.

1f 41 Shanghai, 30 January, 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNELL,

Manager.

1f 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS.

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

10fe-64 24

E. C. KIRBY & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.

NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established at this Port two years, and now receiving their Consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear a favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.

1f 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or TOWN DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5 (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOURIRO,

Chairman.

1f Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD,

Birkenhead and Liverpool.

7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornaments, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which hours respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*

1f Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,

Proprietor.

1f Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,

GENERAL BROKER,

(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公和 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ's premises.

1f 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS,

OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD, *near the Bund.*

1f 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

YANG-KING PANG,

SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS, *Yew-han*

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

1f 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.

THE BUND, HONG-QUE,

SHANGHAI.

my-04 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,

D'AGUILAR STREET,

1f HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

1f Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent to Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGMILL, Yang-kun.
tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.

Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, on receiving instructions, to Charter and load vessels at NEWCASTLE, N.S.W., with the Coals of any of the local mines, for any ports in CHINA.

Reimbursement is made by drawing at 30 or 60 days sight, at the current rate of Exchange ruling in Sydney, for bills on India, China, &c.

FROST KOHLER & Co.
2ino 131 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCHANGE on San Francisco in Sums to suit.

Apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf 98 Shanghai, 16th April, 1863.

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulat,
tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.

WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary.
tf 106 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1863.

NOTICE.

DR WM. C. EASTLACKE, Dental Surgeon, is at present in this place for a limited period, and is prepared to attend to all the departments of his profession in the most thorough manner.
tf 139 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 17	Ida	A. schr	242	Smith	Hakodadi		Lumber	Russell and Co
.. 17	Gen. Michäles	Du. bk	372	Visser	Hongkong	July 9	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Y ocono	Nps bq	342	Hurlde	Manila			Phillips, Moore and Co
.. 17	Camilla	B. ship	308	Jeffry	Liverpool		do	Dow and Co
.. 17	Rainbow	A. ship	550	Kelly	Singapore	June26	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 17	Jedde	B. str	443	Wright				Dallas, Pearson and Co
.. 17	Huquong	A. str	1339	Roberts	Hankow	July 3		Russell and Co
.. 17	Isaac Jeanes	A. ship		Reed				Russell and Co
.. 17	Pearl	B. schr						Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 17	Theodore & Julia	Da. bq		Lorensen	Manila		Sundries	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 18	Lotus	B. str	636	Hutchison	Hongkong	.. 15		H. Fogg and Co
.. 18	Fah-shien	A. str	1463	Johnson	Ningpo & Ports	.. 13		Russell and Co
.. 18	Enterprise	A. str	107	Fraser	Hankow		Ballast	H. Fogg and Co
.. 18	Fame	B. str.	117	Thomson				G. Iman and Co
.. 18	Confucius	Chi. str		Howse	Ningpo			
.. 18	Nackahafer	[H M		[Jhnst				
.. 18	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr bq	146	Poutsé	Nagasaki			Bulsemmet and Co
.. 19	Manila	[H M	str.		Tientsin	.. 14		
.. 19	Fire Dart	A. str.	292	Armstrong	Hankow	.. 12		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 19	Cormorant	Da. bk	235	Davidsen	Amoy	.. 15	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Rinadove	[H M	str.		Japan			
.. 19	Cormorant	[H M	str.		Kanagawa	.. 14		
.. 19	Eliza Mary	B schr			do	.. 2	do	Byrne and Co
.. 19	Hilda Harald	B. ship	1036	Gunnion	Liverpool			Trautmann and Co
.. 20	Ashmore	B bark	473	Jenkins	Nagasaki	.. 15	General	Dow and Co
.. 20	Aima	A. schr	131	Whiting	do	.. 4	do	Russell and Co
.. 20	Syrian	B bark	228	Fullerton	do	.. 12	do	A. H. Tilby and Co
.. 20	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str		Coll	Hankow	.. 11	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 20	Chanticleer	B. str.	380	Wood	Hongkong	.. 13		Gilman and Co
.. 20	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Milton				David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 20	Mosaia	B. ship	612	Spear				Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 20	L'Monette							
.. 20	Reindeer							Johnson and Co
.. 21	Genabuck	Han. bk	371	Wolff	Hongkong	July 12	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Granada	B. str.		Lang	do	.. 17		E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
.. 21	Fei-na	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 21	Azaus	B. str.	161	Day	do	.. 20		Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 21	Ayrshire Lass	B. str.	66	McCallum	do			Fletcher and Co
.. 21	Postung	B. str.	66	Lally	do			Byrne and Co
.. 22	Flora McDonald	B. bark	319	Coloman	Amoy	.. 2	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 23	Wodan	Pru. bk	233	Schutt	Ningpo	.. 19	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Citadelle	Ha. bq	150	Hömann	Hongkong		do	Siemssen and Co
.. 23	Consul	[H M	s. .boat	Denham	do	.. 9		
.. 23	Rona	B. str.	478	Hutchinson	Hankow	.. 15	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 23	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Milton	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 24	Waratah	B. str.	257	Harris				Moses and Co
.. 24	Balmacarra	B. bark	376	Dunlop	Sunderland	Mar 1	Coals	Fraser and Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 17	Willamette	Chi. str		Grand			
.. 17	Anne Porter	B. bark	257	Loch	Nagasaki	Re-expts	P. Conklin
.. 17	Ceres	A. barq	304	Spence	Fuchau	Sun., &c	Wheelock and Co
.. 17	Shan-se	B. str	1006	Perkins	Hankow	do	Russell and Co
.. 17	Alfred the Great	B. ship	596	Louttit	Guam	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 17	Asiah	B. str.	160	Scarlyn	Tientsin	Original	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 17	Hydapo	Fr str		Vondedeu	Hongkong	do	Messageries Imperiales
.. 17	Carthage	B. str.	500	James	do	Silk, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 17	Azaus	B. str.	161	Day	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 17	Postung	B. str.	182	Lally	do	Ballast	Byrne and Co
.. 17	Ayrshire Lass	B. str.	66	McCallum	do	Stores	Fletcher and Co
.. 17	John T. Wright	A. str	269	Bennett	Hankow	Ballast	Howard and Co
.. 18	Willem Eggerts	Du. bq	200	Faber	Nagasaki	Re-expts	T. Kroes and Co
.. 18	Aerolite	B. ship	911	Alleyne	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Fritz & Auton	Hre bk	268	Klamp	Chefoo	Re-ex ts	Siemssen and Co
.. 18	Argonaut	Du. bk	380	Uraser	Tamsui	Sun , &c.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 18	Argonaut	A. str	827	Bryant	Hankow	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 18	John & Mary	B. bark	270	Kemp	Nagasaki	Med, &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 18	Fei-na	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co
.. 18	Jas. Paton	B. ship	396	Ullesson	London	Tea	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 19	Ewina	Hun. sch	230	Von Hitten	Hongkong	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 20	Seawfell	B. ship	333	Weston	Kanagawa	Original	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 20	Whampoa	B. str.	113	Milton	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 21	Nelly Merrills	A. brig	270	Staples	Hakodadi	Stores	Thos. Hunt and Co
.. 21	Pegasus	B. schr		Fentice	London		Bluin, Tate and Co
.. 21	Cohen Family	B. ship	892	Jackson	Singapore	Ballast	Cama and Co
.. 21	Keepsake	B. bark	339	Swan	Fuchau	Tea &c.	Dow and Co
.. 21	I. C. Munro	B. bark	612	Wood	Kanagawa	Re-expts	G. Barnet and Co
.. 21	Omar Pacha	B. ship	398	Hardy	Newchwang	Original	Oxford and Co
.. 21	Peklin	B. str.	759	Townsend	Hongkong *	Op., &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 22	Confucius	Chi. str		Howse			
.. 22	Japan	Nps. sch	258	Kefserstein	Newchwang	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Simla	B. ship	1441	Hackett	Singapore	do	Turner and Co
.. 22	Huquong	A. str	1339	Roberts	Hankow	General	Russell and Co
.. 23	Ravensbourne	B. bark	410	Cooper	Yokuhama	Re-expts	Dow and Co
.. 23	A-fred Hawley	B. bark	426	Almond	Falmouth	Tea	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 23	Tellus	Ha. sh	705	Hansen	Fuchau	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 23	Fei-na	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo		Moses and Co
.. 23	Pacific	A. bark	480	Morort	Hakodadi	Re-expts.	S. H. Parkes
.. 23	Cosmopolite	B. str	339	McQueen	Hankow	General	Dent and Co
.. 23	Fame	B. str.	117	Thomson	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 23	Fire Cracker	A. str	1012	Pendleton	Hankow		Lindsay and Co
.. 23	Jessamine	B. ship	1065	Mahony	Guam	Ballast	Holliday, Wise and Co
.. 23	Sagitta	Du. bk	295	Bakker	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 23	Gerard	B str	110	Quirk	Kanagawa	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. —	Orinoco	Hn. bk	206	Krulis	Tientsin	Re-expts	Siemssen and Co
.. 24	Fah-kien	A. str	1463	Johnson	Chefoo & Ports	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 24	Lillis	A. ship	490	Knox	Chefoo	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 24	General Morgan	A. schr	128	Wheeler	Taku	Ballast	Fraser and Co
.. 25	Glencoe	A. brig	222	Morgan	do	do	Fraser and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JULY 25, 1863.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	INTENDED DESPATCH
A. A. Eldridge	July 2	A. ship	1178	Colman	Augustine Heard and Co		
Agra	June 23	B. bark	661	Bell	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	old 24 inst
Allandale	July 13	B bark	459	Day	Sibley, Worthington and Co		
Alma	July 20	A. schr	131	Whiting	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Antelope	June29	B. str.	238	Wilson	F. Conklin		
Argus	July 18	A. bq	168	Schmidt	Trautmann and Co		
Ayrus	July 21	B. str.	161	Day	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Ningpo	old 23 inst
Ark	June 8	A. bark	266	Dobbin	Augustine Heard and Co	Chin-kiang	no 23 inst
Artemisia	June29	B bark	362	Henry	A. Ellisen and Co	London	Ref p
Ashmore	July 20	B. bark	473	Jenkins	Dow and Co		
Assyrian	June 8	B. ship	553	Searns	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	18th inst
Aunt Lizzie	July 6	B. ship		Hau	Johnson and Co		
Aurn-wark	June 23	B. bark	223	Bridstock	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Ayrshire Lass	July 21	B. str.	66	McCallum	Fletcher and Co	Ningpo	old 23 inst
Balmacarra	July 24	B. bark	376	Dunlop	Fraser and Co		
Bunah	June26	B. ship	887	Johnson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bonito	June14	B. str.	81	Bowling	Augustine Heard and Co		

MERCHANTS VESSELS.—*Continued.*

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	INTENDED DESPATCH
Burg. Duckwitz	June 8	Bre. bk	350		Wm. Pustau and Co	New York	
Cambalu	May 26	B. ship	699	Richardson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Liverpool	Imdt.
Camilla	July 17	B. ship	308	Jeffrey	Dow and Co		
Carl	June13	Sa. bk	237	Nottlip	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Cath Wilhelmine	July 8	Du. sh	486	Klein	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Celestial	July 6				A. R. Tilby and Co		
Challenger	June17	B. ship	699	Macey	Lindsay and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Chanticleer	July 24	B. str	380	Wood	Gilman and Co	T'sin & Chefoo	To-day
Chide Harald	July 19	B. ship	1036	Gunnion	Trautmann and Co		
Citadelle	July 22	Ha. bq	150	Hömann	Siemssen and Co		
Clarissa Bird	July 10	A. ship			Augustine Heard and Co		
Clontarf	Apr 23	B. ship		Davidson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Cubang	July 2	B. bark	357	Ackers	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Concurrent	July 19	Da. bk	235	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
Cordova	June26	B. bark					
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Delaware	May 29	A. bark	500	Grace	Fraser and Co	Nagasaki	old 24 inst
Denmark	June26	Sca. bk	328	Prowse	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Dirigo	July 16						
Edinburgh	June1	B. ship	794	Watt	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	Early
Egmont	June15	B. ship	648	Imrogan	Lindsay and Co	Calcutta	old 24 inst
Elisa Mary	July 19	B. schr			Byrne and Co		
Elles Mary	July 7	Du. sch	158	Wolff	Oxford and Co		
Emma	July 11	B. schr	110	West			
Emperor	June26						
Enterprise	July 18	A. str	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
F. Nightingale	July 7	B. bark	464	Heard	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fawn	July 15	B. brig	131	O'Kyan	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Fenella	May 26	B. ship	448	Surry	Oxford and Co		
Fenella	July 20	B. str	448	Schoombe	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Flusel	June29	B. ship	550	Murray	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Fire Dart	July 19	A. str	292	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow	old 23 inst
Flora McDonald	July 22	B bark	319	Solomon	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Florence K. Walton	Mar 21	A. schr	81	Avery	Pilot Association		
Fuel-liana	June 1	— str.					
G. C. Love	July 10	B. schr	102	Fox	A. R. Tilby and Co	Kanagawa	old 24 inst
Gabriel	June14	B. bark	464	Fraser	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Gazewall	June30	B. ship	627	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Gauntlet	July 8	B. ship	714	Welch	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Geelong	June 6	B. bark	393	Bowman	Kunst, Ribbi and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Gen. Michäles	June 17	Du. bk	372	Visser	Wm. Pustau and Co	Java	
Geo. Ruxton	June19	B. bark	332	Beedie	Trautmann and Co		
George Avery	April 8	B. bark	467	Reid	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Georgiana	July 28	Prshp	466		Trautmann and Co		
Ghazra	June30	B. bark	361	Keeling	Dent and Co		
Gloucester	June23	B. ship	526	Hatt	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Golden Fleece	June26	B. ship	335	Keys	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	old 23 inst
Granada	July 21	B. str		Lang	E. Warden, Agent P. O. and Co	London	Early
Grandeffer	Mar 28	Bark	342	McMurtney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Guh Ing Star	July 13	Ha. bk		Maass	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hannover	May 26	G. ship	1112	Rice	Fletcher and Co	London	27th inst
Hardeck	July 10	B. bark	434	Cock	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Hariesta	June16	B. bark	429	Crumming	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Hero	July 6	B bark	111	Brodhurst	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Homer	July 8	B. ship			A. R. Tilby and Co		
Humphrey Nelson	June1	B. brig	434	Dillon	Dent and Co		
Ida	July 17	A. schr	242	Smith	Russell and Co		
India	May 23	Swe. bk	491	Funk	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Ingeburg	July 12	Ha. sh	286	Petersen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Isaac Jeanes	July 17	A. ship		Reed	Russell and Co		
Isabella Ridley	June27	B bark	316	Watson	Chapman, King and Co	Kanagawa	old 23 inst
Island Queen	June13	B. str	120	Sutherland	F. R. Gamwell	T'sin, Chefoo	Early
James Miller	July 11	A. schr	170	Carbonell	Fraser and Co		
Jane Leech	June29	B. ship	910	Hinghman	Dent and Co		
Janet Mitchel	July 16						
Japonica	July 12	B. schr	211	Darke	Dow and Co	Ningpo	Early
Jeanne & Joseph	July 14	Fr bq	146	Crouteh	Bulsemmet and Co	Nagasaki	28th inst
Jeddo	July 17	B. str	443	Wright	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Johanna	July 12	Ha. bq	141	Thomsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Jubilee	June23	B. ship	760	Grant	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Juno	July 12	Ha. bk	262	Schmeaun	Siemssen and Co	Foshan	Early
Kaffer Chief	Nov 16	B. brig		Hasper	Cowie and Co		
Keoka	May 2	A. bark	247	Avanah	H. Fogg and Co		
King Arthur	June12	B. bark	699	Gramwell	Dow and Co		
Lady Elizabeth	June16	B bark	461	Hutton	A. Ellisen and Co	Hakodadi	old 23 inst
Lady Leigh	May 28	B. schr	120	Goodwin	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Layard	June 8	B brig	174	Cook	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	old 24 inst
Little Orphan	June 8	A. str	100	Lowell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Lizzy Hogan	July 12	A. bark	320	Yates	Thos. Hunt and Co		
L'Monette	July 20						
Lorleau	June 5	B. str.		Oliver	Byrne and Co		
Lord Lyndhurst	June 26	B. ship	550	Abbot	Fraser and Co		
Lorton	May 12	B bark	518	Dundie	Alfred Wilkinson and Co	London	Early
Lotus	July 18	B. str	636	Hutchison	Hogg Brothers	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Louisa	June 8	A. str	80	Pearson	Master		
Louisa Keshn	July 3	Ha. bq	421	Lande	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Lucy E. Ashby	July 13	A. bark	356	Ashby	Dent and Co	S. Foo v. K'w	Early
M. M. Peter	June 3	B. brck	100	Wilkie	Dow and Co	Chefoo	Early
Macduff	July 13	B. ship	1153	Osborn	Hogg Brothers		
Madeline	June 6	B. brig	247		Shewbrook and Co	Fuchau	Early
Maiwina Vidal	July 13	Ha. bk		Kessal	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Mandarin	July 1	A. str.	124	Dulie	A. L. Peterson	Ningpo	Imdt.
Manila	July 13	B. str.			H. Ecton and Co	N'po, Fuchau	28th inst
Maria Rosario	July 10	Spa. bk	254	Angelasps	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy, Manila	Early
Mary	June27	Swe bq	253	Silversparre	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	old 24 inst
Mary Capen	May 29	A. schr	200	Abbott	Fraser and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Melbourne	Aug 20	B. bark	394	Miller	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Mephista	July 7	Da. bq	180	Anderson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mercara	July 13				Johnson and Co		
Merri-gten	June 5	B. ship	642	Cattmer	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Liverpool	Early
Mosaia	July 21	B. ship	612	Spear	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nancy Bryson	June13	B bark	346	Thorne	Dow and Co	Chefoo	Early
Naomi	June24	B. ship	716	Sayers	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Neptune	June13	Han. sh	302	Pottmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Neptune	July 15	Old sch	118	Dierks	Kunst, Ribbi and Co		
Nganhui	May 9	B. ship	543	Spence	Harbor Master		
Niemen	July 7	B. str	300	Knight	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Nimrod	May 27	B. str	300	Fisher			
Nora Crelna	June30	B. ship	93	Thomas	Master	Ningpo	old 1 inst
No thern Light	Feb 24	B. bark	1380	Hutchinson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Onnitsondy	Mar 30	B. ship	1100	Brown	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Imdt.
Ocean Bird	June 4	B. bark	1100	Lowell	Dent and Co	London	Early
Ocean Queen	June28	Sw. sh	521	Jensen	Order		
Onward	July 13	A. bark	346	Goff	H. Fogg and Co		
Ophelia	July 9	Ha. bk	346	Tougee	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
Oscar	June 4	A. bark	342	Hogg	Glyphant and Co	Hakudadi	old 23 inst
Osborne	June20	B. bark	323	Stamper	Dent and Co		
Osnabruck	July 21	Han. bk	371	Weiß	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Panama	June29	B bark	361	Johnson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	Early
Parliament	June 3	A. ship	1092	McLeslin	Fraser and Co		
Pearl	July 17	B. schr			Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Persia	June18	B. ship	681	Fox	Fraser and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Phantom		B. ship	679	Farnworth	Gunpowder Magazine	Chefoo	Early
Phillip I	Aug 10	A bark	292	Hakman			
Postung	July 21	B. str.	182	Lally	Byrne and Co	Ningpo	old 23 inst
Prince of Wales	June15	B bark	261	Cowan	Dow and Co	Temsin	old 23 inst
Rainbow	July 17	A. ship	550	Kelly	Augustine Heard and Co		
Rapid	June19	Sla. sh			A. R. Tilby and Co		
Reindeer	July 20				Johnson and Co		
Remown	July 7	B. ship		Rawly	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Rhine	Apr 23	B. ship	608	Little	Dow and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Rock City	July 12	B. ship	556	Whitehill	Trautmann and Co		
Rolla	July 7	B. brig	144	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rona	July 23	B. str.	478	Hutchinson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	H'kow & Ports	24th inst
Rudolph	July 3	Bre. bk	346	Inders	Siemssen and Co		
Runnymede	May 4	B. ship	720	Rickerby	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Sea Bird	June10	A. bark	333	Weston	Fraser and Co		
Sea Serpent	June 4	B. ship	1000	Hardike	Dow and Co	Yokohama	Early
Shas Greenman	June15	A. ship	733	Webber	Kunst, Ribbi and Co		
Sir H. Rose	July 2	B. ship	976	Swanson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	old 24 inst
Sir Harry Parkes	July 20	B. str		Coll	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Ha-kow	Early
Sir W. F. Williams	June 6	B. ship		Corbel	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Soleut	June24	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
soloman Family	June21	B. ship	760	Nichols	A. H. Tilby and Co		
Solway	July 13	B. ship	946	Donald	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sophia	June 4	B. bark	350	Keuhn	Order		
Southern Belle	May 12	B. bark	541	Benson	Gilman and Co	London	Early
S. veralgn of India	July 8	B. ship	773	Scott	Dent and Co		
Stirling	July 21	B. ship	1100	Harper	Angel and Co		
Strathmore	June27	B. bark	430	Gale	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sunbeam	June 3	B. sh p		Barge	Dow and Co	London	Early
Swatow	July 1	B. str	143	Lass	E. A. Reynolds	Yokohama	old 23 inst
Syrian	July 20	B bark	228	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Sze-ezuen	June18	A. str	1042	McCunnie	Russell and Co	Hankow	28th inst
T. W. Herwig	June22	Ha. bk	157	Nielsen	Kunst, Ribbi and Co		
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.		Lovett			
Tai-Yang	July 1	A. str	131	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Towing	
Theodore & Julia	July 17	Da. bq		Lorensen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Thomas Dryder	June23	B bark	430	Moun	A. Ellisen and Co		
Tory	June30	B. bark	492	Barnes	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Try Pat	July 13	Pru. bk	380	Westadt	H. Stubbendorff and Co		
Troy	July 14	A. ship	730	Burrows	Dow and Co		
Tycoon	July 16	B. bark	271	Burdie	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Van der Palm	June17	Du. bk	1512	van Katwijk	Wm. Pustau and Co	Whampoa	old 24 inst
Vatea	June26	B. ship	571	Howard	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Imdt.
Vollkaar	June27	Pru. bq	200	Scharnberg	Allen and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Volunteer	July 16	B. bark	418	Whitton	Fletcher and Co		
Waretah	July 25	B. str.	257	Harris	Moses and Co	T'sin & Chefoo	28th inst
Wartelet	July 12	A. bark	208	Petersen	Order		
Washington	May 1	A. str	87	Jobsyn	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wegmouth	July 3	B. ship		Norris	Hogg Brothers		
Whampoa	July 23	B. str	113	Milton	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	To-day
Wild Gazelle	July 13	A bark	500	Humphrey	Fraser and Co	Swatow	Early
Wilhelm	June29	Ha. bq	166	Diederichsen	Kunst, Ribbi and Co		
Winchester	June18	B. ship	1167	Gideon	Hogg Brothers		
Wodene	July 24	Pru. bk	233	Schutt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Yincana	July 17	Spa bq	112	Barrido	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
Young Greek	July 9	A. bark	430	Taylor	Augustine Heard and Co		

(37 *Merchant Vessels.*)

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